

**APPLICATION**  
**FOR**  
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**TITLE:**           **DIGITAL BROADCAST/ANALOG BROADCAST RECEIVING  
APPARATUS**

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# DIGITAL BROADCAST/ANALOG BROADCAST RECEIVING APPARATUS

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus for receiving a digital broadcast signal and an analog broadcast signal and outputting a video signal and a sound signal, and particularly to a digital broadcast/analog broadcast  
10 receiving apparatus that updates internal time information thereof based on channel time information of the received channel.

### Description of the Related Art

A conventional digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus includes a circuit for receiving a digital broadcast signal  
15 and a circuit for receiving an analog broadcast signal, and when a channel selected is of a digital broadcast, the circuit for digital broadcast is used to convert the digital broadcast signal and outputs a video signal and a sound signal of an analog mode. When the channel selected is of an analog broadcast, the circuit for analog broadcast  
20 signal is used to output a video signal and a sound signal of the analog mode.

The digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus is equipped with an RTC, which is time control means for controlling internal time information of the apparatus. Based on the internal  
25 time information, a timer function such as an automatic power ON

function for turning on a power source at a preset time or an automatic switch OFF function for turning off a power source at a preset time works.

However, the RTC that is equipped within the apparatus cannot  
5 measure time accurately, and there is also an RTC in which an error of several seconds per day is caused. Therefore, the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus acquires time information (channel time information) inserted into a digital broadcast signal or an analog broadcast signal received and updates  
10 time information (internal time information) of the RTC.

In terrestrial broadcast of North America, the digital broadcast signal delivers a difference value between GPS time and UTC time and time information in a GPS format by PSIP information (program information and system information for multiplexing a transport  
15 stream) compliant with A65 standard. The digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus converts the time information in the GPS format into time information in a UTC format and updates the internal time information of the RTC. Also, the analog broadcast signal delivers time information in a UTC format superposed within  
20 the twenty-first scan line (LINE 21) of the video signal compliant with EIA-608 regulation. The digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus acquires the time information in the UTC format and updates the time information of the RTC.

However, among digital broadcasts and analog broadcasts which  
25 the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus can

receive, there are channels in which time information is not included at all or channels such as test stream that delivers time information in which totally different time from the actual time.

Since the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving  
5 apparatus updates time information of the RTC based on channel time information included in the channel received, when a channel selected includes time information that is not accurate, the time information of the RTC is updated by the inaccurate time information. As a result, time at which a viewer wants the apparatus to be powered ON/OFF differs  
10 from time at which the apparatus actually acts.

For example, in the case of making a viewing reservation or a recording reservation using EPG (Electronic Program Guide), due to the difference between the time information of the RTC and the actual time, the viewing reservation or the recording reservation may not  
15 be made as the viewer desires.

In the conventional digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus, even when a viewer selects a channel for acquiring time information, the channel number selected is only displayed, so that the viewer does not see whether or not the selected channel  
20 includes accurate time information, and cannot select a time information setting channel easily.

Various digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus have been proposed conventionally, and there are techniques disclosed in Japanese unexamined patent publications JP-A-5-328322 and  
25 JP-A-11-027598. However, no method for solving the problem described

above is disclosed in the publications.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a digital  
5 broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus that a viewer can  
simply set a channel for acquiring time information arbitrarily and  
capable of setting the channel while checking whether or not each of  
the channel includes accurate time information.

In order to achieve the object, according to a first aspect of  
10 the invention, there is provided a digital broadcast/analog broadcast  
receiving apparatus that detects each channel time information  
included in a channel capable of reception and generates and outputs  
a first channel list for displaying the channel capable of reception  
and a second channel list for displaying only a channel including the  
15 channel time information. The apparatus also control a display device  
connected thereto to display a channel including the channel time  
information on the first channel list so as to differ from the other  
channels and updates internal time information based on channel time  
information of a channel selected from the first channel list.

20 According to the first aspect of the invention, the viewer can  
easily check all the channels capable of reception and also can easily  
check a channel for updating the internal time information.

In addition, the viewer can easily distinguish a channel  
including the channel time information, so that it becomes easy to  
25 select the channel including the channel time information as the

channel for updating the internal time information.

According to a second aspect of the invention, in addition to the first aspect of the invention, the control section displays an indication that indicates each of the channels is whether of a digital  
5 broadcast or of an analog channel onto the screen.

According to the second aspect of the invention, the viewer can easily distinguish a broadcast state as to whether the channel selected is of the digital broadcast or of the analog broadcast, and can obtain the channel time information from a broadcast format of the viewer's  
10 preference.

According to a third aspect of the invention, in addition to the first aspect of the invention, the control section displays the channel time information on the first channel list.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, in addition to  
15 the first aspect of the invention, the control section generates and outputs to the display device a display field for separately displaying the channel time information of a channel selected from the first channel list.

According to the third and fourth aspect of the invention, the  
20 viewer can easily recognize the channel time information of the selected channel, and can recognize that the selected channel includes accurate time information.

According to a fifth aspect of the invention, in addition to the first aspect of the invention, the control section compensates each  
25 of the channel time information acquired based on daylight saving time

information and regional time difference information.

According to the fifth aspect of the invention, the viewer can obtain accurate time information regardless of a region viewing.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing preferred exemplary embodiment thereof in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

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Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a main part of a digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a configuration example of a time information acquisition channel decision screen;

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Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a second configuration example of the time information acquisition channel setting screen;

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a third configuration example of the time information acquisition channel setting screen; and

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Fig. 5 is a diagram showing a fourth configuration example of the time information acquisition channel setting screen.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

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Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a main part of the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus according to the embodiment of the invention.

The digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus 10 includes a tuner 2 (receive section), a decoder 3, an OSD (On Screen Display) circuit 4, an operation section 7, a CPU 1, a memory 5 and an RTC (Real Time Clock) 6, which corresponds to an internal time control section of the invention, connected to the CPU 1. The CPU 1 and the OSD circuit 4 corresponds to a control section of the invention. The tuner 2 includes a digital broadcast signal receiving section and an analog broadcast signal receiving section, and can simultaneously receive a digital broadcast signal and an analog broadcast signal. The decoder 3 includes a digital decoder section and an analog decoder section, and decodes the digital broadcast signal by the digital decoder section when a channel selected is of a digital broadcast, and decodes the analog broadcast signal by the analog decoder section when the channel selected is of an analog broadcast.

When a viewer selects a channel on which a desired program is broadcast using the operation section 7 such as a remote control unit, a selection signal is transmitted from the operation section 7 to the CPU 1. The CPU 1 controls the tuner 2 so as to extract the corresponding channel. When the selected channel is of a digital broadcast, the tuner 2 extracts the digital broadcast signal (received by an antenna 20) of the channel on which the selected program is broadcast and when the selected channel is of the analog broadcast, the tuner 2 extracts



the analog broadcast signal (received by the antenna 20) of the channel on which the selection program is broadcast and outputs the signal to the decoder 3. The decoder 3 decodes the digital broadcast signal or the analog broadcast signal inputted. A video signal and a sound  
5 signal obtained by decoding the digital broadcast signal and the analog broadcast signal by the decoder 3 are outputted to a display device 30 through the OSD circuit 4.

In a case of displaying time on a screen of the display device 30, the CPU 1 acquires internal time information from the RTC 6 and  
10 generates a time image signal and outputs the signal to the OSD circuit 4. The OSD circuit 4 combines the time image signal with the video signal.

In a case of actuating a timer function, the CPU 1 actuates the timer function at the preset time based on time (internal time  
15 information) measured by the RTC 6.

Hereinafter, an adjusting (updating) method of the internal time information of the RTC 6 will be described.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a configuration example of a time information acquisition channel decision screen.

20 The internal time information of the RTC 6 is automatically adjusted at time intervals or at the time preset on another screen, and when the set time is reached, a broadcast signal of a channel set using the screen shown in Fig. 2 is received and channel time information is acquired.

25 When the channel set is the digital broadcast signal (ATSC mode),

time information in a GPS format and a difference value between the time information in the GPS format and time information in a UTC format are acquired from PSIP information included in a transport stream and based on these, the time information in the UTC format is calculated.

5    Thereafter, the time information in the UTC format is corrected based on correction information of D.S.T. (Daylight Saving Time) and regional time difference information. The channel time information thus obtained is updated as the time information (internal time information) of the RTC 6.

10        When the channel set is the analog broadcast signal (NTSC mode), time information in the UTC format is acquired from LINE 21 of the analog broadcast signal, and the time information in the UTC format is corrected using correction information of D.S.T. and regional time difference information. The time information thus obtained is  
15    updated as the time information (internal time information) of the RTC 6.

As shown in Fig. 2, a time information acquisition channel setting screen 100 includes a channel number display window 101 for displaying channel numbers which the present apparatus can currently  
20    receive, a scan state display window 102 for displaying a scan state of a channel including channel time information, and a command window 103 for showing a command list.

The images to display onto the screen of the display device 30 are stored in the memory 5 and when the viewer makes setting for updating  
25    time information using the operation section 7, the CPU 1 receives

the operation command input from the operation section 7 and reads a time information acquisition channel setting image out of the memory 5 and switches from the video signal and outputs the image to the display device 30.

5 In the channel number display window 101, "OFF" and all channel numbers of channels, which the apparatus can receive as specifications regardless of whether or not a program is currently broadcast, are displayed. Also, an arrow 111 indicating that there are channels of channel numbers larger than the channel numbers currently displayed  
10 is displayed below the channel number display window 101. By selecting the arrow 111, the channel number next larger than the channel numbers currently displayed is displayed in the channel display window 101. Incidentally, in Fig. 2, five channels are displayed from the smallest channel number, so that only the arrow 111 is displayed. However,  
15 when the arrow 111 is operated and larger channel numbers (for example, "9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14") are displayed, an arrow 112 is displayed above the channel number display window 101. When the arrow 112 is selected, the channels having smaller channel numbers are displayed.

Also, when a channel including channel time information is  
20 detected in the channel number display window 101, a channel number of the channel is displayed so as to differ from the other channel numbers. For example, only the channel comprising channel time information is blinked or is displayed by a different color.

A cursor 115 is displayed in the channel number display window  
25 101. When the viewer moves the cursor 115, the channel selected is

changed.

The scan state display window 102 includes a display part 120 for displaying a message that a scan is being executed, a display part 121 for displaying a message that the scan is completed, and a scan  
5 state display part 122 for displaying a current scan state.

The scan state display part 122 displays a channel number in which the CPU 1 is currently scanning and channel numbers comprising channel time information based on a result scanned, and the channel number in the scanning is displayed so as to differ from the other  
10 channel numbers. For example, as shown in Fig. 2, only the channel number in the scanning is reversely displayed. Further, in the case of currently being in scanning, a message indicates the scanning is displayed in the display part 120 and when the scanning of all the channels is completed, a message indicates that the scanning is  
15 completed is displayed in the display part 121.

When the viewer operates the operation section 7 and selects a channel number displayed while viewing the time information acquisition channel setting screen 100, it is set so as to acquire channel time information of the selected channel at the set time  
20 described above. The set contents are stored in the memory 5, and the CPU 1 acquires the channel time information at the set time and updates the internal time information of the RTC.

According to above described configuration, the viewer can view all the channel numbers that the present apparatus can receive, and  
25 can arbitrarily and easily select a channel for acquiring the channel

time information for updating the internal time information of the RTC from the available channels.

Also, since a distinction between a channel on which the channel time information is not delivered and a channel on which the channel  
5 time information is delivered at the current point in time can be made, the channel on which the channel time information is delivered can be selected surely.

Hereinafter, a second configuration example (display example) of the time information acquisition channel setting screen 100 will  
10 be described with reference to Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a second configuration example of the time information acquisition channel setting screen 100.

The time information acquisition channel setting screen 100 shown in the second configuration example includes a channel content  
15 display part 130 for indicating the contents of each channel number together with channel numbers in the channel number display window 101, and the other configurations are the same configurations as the time information acquisition channel setting screen shown in Fig. 2.

The channel number display window 101 includes channel numbers  
20 and "OFF", and the channel content display part 130 for indicating whether each channel is digital broadcast or analog broadcast and indicating an actual channel number.

Based on scan results of the CPU 1, the channel content display part 130 displays "NONE" when it is not broadcast, and displays a  
25 broadcast format and an actual channel number when it is broadcast.

For example, as shown in Fig. 3, in a channel number 2, it is not broadcast currently, so that "NONE" is displayed and in a channel number 6, a channel 6 of analog broadcast is broadcast currently, so that "NTSC 6CH" is displayed. Also, in a channel number 3, a channel 5 20 of digital broadcast DTV is broadcast currently by allocating the channel number 3 as a virtual channel, so that "DTV 20CH" is displayed.

According to above described configuration, the viewer can arbitrarily select a channel for acquiring the channel time information while checking an actual broadcast state of each the 10 channel and further, can easily select a channel of a broadcast format of the viewer's preference.

Hereinafter, a third configuration example (display example) of the time information acquisition channel setting screen 100 will be described with reference to Fig. 4.

15 Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the third configuration example of the time information acquisition channel setting screen 100.

The time information acquisition channel setting screen 100 shown in the third configuration example includes a channel time information display part 140 for indicating channel time information 20 about each channel number together with channel numbers in the channel number display window 101, and the other configurations are the same configurations as the time information acquisition channel setting screen shown in Fig. 2.

Based on scan results of the CPU 1, the channel time information 25 display part 140 displays "NONE" when channel time information cannot

be acquired, and displays the channel time information when the channel time information is acquired.

For example, as shown in Fig. 4, in a channel number 2, the channel time information cannot be acquired currently, so that "NONE" is displayed and in channel numbers 3, 4, each the channel time information is acquired currently, so that each the channel time information is displayed as "96/12/12 0:00AM" for the channel 3 and "02/06/12 12:34AM" for the channel 4. In the displayed channel time information, time information in which the conversion and correction described above are made is displayed.

When it is assumed that the current time is "02/06/12 12:34AM", a viewer can easily recognize that the channel time information of the channel 4 is accurate. Also, the viewer can easily recognize that the channel 3 is a channel such of a test stream and does not include accurate time information.

According to above described configuration, the viewer can easily recognize channel number including accurate time information, so that the viewer can easily select a channel including exact time information as a channel for updating the time information of the RTC 6.

Incidentally, in Fig. 4, the channel time information of each the channel has been displayed in the side of the channel number in the channel number display window 101, but as shown in Fig. 5, a channel time information display window 104 for displaying channel time information of a channel selected by a cursor 115 may be provided in

a position different from the channel number display window 101 to check the channel time information by the window 104.

As described above with reference to specific preferred embodiment, according to the digital broadcast/analog broadcast  
5 receiving apparatus of the invention, the viewer can easily check all the channels capable of reception and can arbitrarily and easily select a channel for updating internal time information and also can easily distinguish a channel including channel time information. As a result, the viewer can easily select the channel including the channel time  
10 information as the channel for updating the internal time information to meet the viewer's preference.

According to the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus of the invention, the viewer can easily distinguish the broadcast state as to whether a channel selected is digital broadcast  
15 or analog broadcast, so that the viewer can easily obtain channel time information from a channel of a broadcast format of the viewer's preference.

According to the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus shown in the invention, the viewer can easily recognize  
20 channel time information of a channel selected, so that it becomes easy to set a channel including accurate time information to the channel selected.

According to the digital broadcast/analog broadcast receiving apparatus shown in the invention, the viewer can select a channel for  
25 updating internal time information while viewing accurate time



information regardless of a region viewing.

Although the present invention has been shown and described with reference to specific preferred embodiments, various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings herein. Such changes and modifications as are obvious are  
5 deemed to come within the spirit, scope and contemplation of the invention as defined in the appended claims.